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A New Cerambycid Beetle of the Genus *Anoplodera* from Taiwan

By

Tôru SHIMOMURA

Laboratory of Entomology, Tokyo University of Agriculture, Tokyo

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The genus *Anoplodera* has been divided into several subgenera, of which *Kanekoa* MATSUSHITA et TAMANUKI, 1942, is monotypic, having been based upon *A. azumensis* MATSUSHITA et TAMANUKI from Mt. Azumasan, northern Honshu, Japan. Recently, the author found the second species of the subgenus in the northern mountains of Taiwan. It will be described in the present paper under the name of *A. (K.) lalashana*.

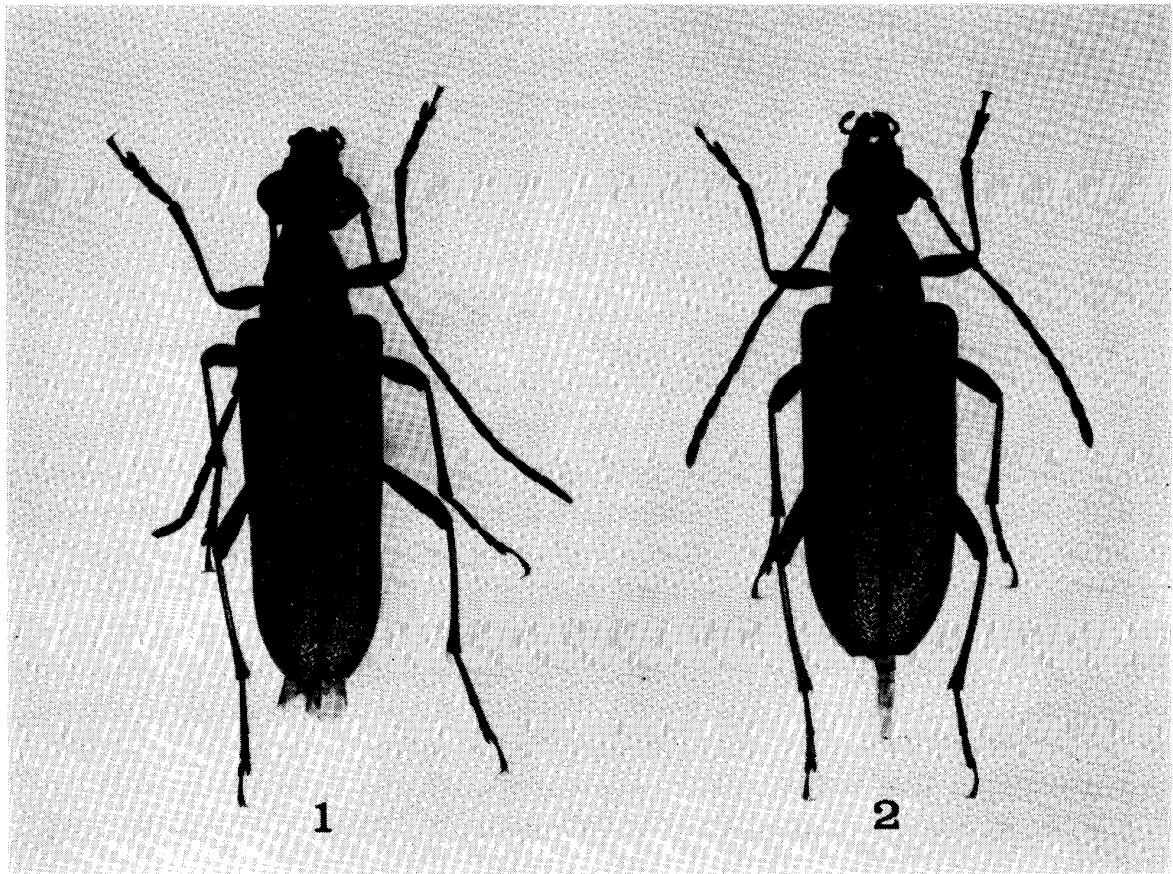
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Anoplodera (Kanekoa) lalashana sp. nov.

(Figs. 1-2)

Male. Body elongate; colour black and tinged with dull dark green; 6th-11th antennal segments dull dark brown; apical portions of mandibles and palpi brownish; elytra opaque, dark olivaceous green; body beneath with the sternites slightly less shining than dorsum, faintly iridescent.

Head subquadrate, broader across eyes than the basal width of prothorax, tempora narrowed behind in anterior half and abruptly constricted in posterior half; clypeo-frontal region subtrapezoidal, clypeus rectangular and slightly narrowed anteriorly, its surface sparsely scattered with coarse, irregular-sized punctures, and sparsely beset with pale yellow pubescence, though narrow marginal area along the apex is impunctate and glabrous; frons short and provided with a longitudinal impression forked in front, the impression continuing posteriad between antennal tubercles which are moderately salient; surface gently elevated on the disc, extensively covered with dense alveolate-punctures and sparsely with short pale yellow pubescence all over, bearing several outstanding hairs behind each eye; eyes rather prominent, finely faceted, each distinctly emarginate at the middle of its internal margin; antennae slender, reaching apical



Figs. 1-2. *Anoplodera (Kanekoa) lalashana* sp. nov., from Mt. Lala-shan; male (1) and female (2).

two-fifths of elytra, scape subcylindrical and slightly broadened at middle, basal six segments each sparsely with pale yellow pubescence and the remainings densely clothed with extremely fine brownish pubescence; length order of each segment as follows:—3.0: 0.9: 2.6: 2.1: 2.8: 2.0: 2.0: 1.8: 1.8: 1.8: 2.1.

Pronotum nearly campanuliform, convex above, anterior width much smaller than posterior width, slightly swollen at middle of each lateral side and weakly constricted just before posterior margin; both anterior and posterior margins finely bordered, the latter distinctly sinuate on each side; surface more or less evenly and densely punctured and covered with short pale yellow pubescence, except for the longitudinal area on the posterior part of median line, which is bare and polished; each side bearing long sparse hairs near anterior and posterior angles. Scutellum subtriangular, slanting anteriorad below the level of elytral surface, its surface minutely punctured and bearing fine yellowish pubescence.

Elytra elongate and rather flat above, about 2.6 times as long as basal width; sides gradually narrowed posteriorad in basal four-fifths, then more strongly contracted apically; apex of each elytron subtruncated, with the sutural angle denticulate; humeral

area shallowly and obliquely impressed; surface coarsely and densely punctured, though the punctures become shallower towards apex, and densely covered with fine yellowish pubescence.

Legs slender, femora weakly clavate, though slightly constricted just before apex, and moderately with fine punctures and yellowish pubescence; tibiae sparsely with more or less coarse punctures and yellowish pubescence, bearing brownish hairs on the external sides and at the apical portions; first segment of hind tarsus distinctly longer than the following two segments together.

Abdomen broad and gradually narrowed apicad, surface of each sternite more or less finely and very densely punctured and covered densely with short pale yellow pubescence, though the punctures become gradually sparser towards apical sternite; last sternite subtruncated at apex, of which the median portion is vaguely depressed.

Length: 9.0 mm (from tips of mandibles to elytral apex); width: 2.2 mm (across humeral angles of elytra).

Female. Similar in general appearance to the male, but differing from the latter in the following characters: Body robuster and somewhat rotundate; head narrower, about as broad as the width of prothorax; antennae shorter, only reaching the middle of elytra; elytral sides nearly parallel in basal three-fourths, then gradually tapering towards apex; last sternite broadly rounded at the median part of apical margin, though subangulate on each side.

Length: 9.0–10.5 mm (from tips of mandibles to elytral apex); width: 2.2–2.5 mm (across humeral angles of elytra).

Distribution. Taiwan.

Type-series. Holotype: ♂, Mt. Lala-shan (about 1,700 m alt.), Taipei Hsien, Taiwan, 6-V-1978, T. KAMAKARI lgt. Allotype: ♀, same locality as the holotype, 9-V-1978, T. SHIMOMURA lgt. Paratypes: same locality as the holotype: 1 ♀, 8-V-1978, S. SAITO lgt.; 2 ♀♀, 9-V-1978, T. SHIMOMURA lgt.

The holo- and allotypes are preserved in the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo; one of the paratypes is in T. KAMAKARI's collection, and the remainings are in S. SAITO's and the author's private collections.

Notes. This species is closely allied to *Anoplodera* (*Kanekoa*) *azumensis* MATSUSHITA et TAMANUKI from Japan, but differs from the latter in the following characters: elytral colour opaque, dark olivaceous green; punctures on head and pronotum larger and coarser; median polished area of pronotum much more distinct; elytral punctures much coarser and denser; oblique humeral impression on each elytron much more distinct, and so on.

References

- GRESSITT, J. L., 1951. Longicorn Beetles of China. *Longicornia*, 2: 1–667.
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